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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Examination of rodents for plague infection.

The medical officer of health for the Colony reports, January 15 and 22, 1906, as follows:

Week ended January 13, 1906:

Port Elizabeth.—Rodents bacteriologically examined for plague infection, 325. Two rats and 1 mouse plague infected.

East London.—Rodents examined, 204. No plague infection found.

Cape Town, harbor board area, and shipping.—Rodents examined, 630. No plague infection found.

Week ended January 20, 1906:

Port Elizabeth.—Rodents bacteriologically examined for plague infection, 224. Seven rats and 1 mouse plague infected.

East London.—Rodents examined, 134. No plague infection found.

Cape Town, harbor board area, and shipping.—Rodents examined, 780. No plague infection found.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 1, as follows:

During the 3 weeks ended January 28, 1906, the following vessels left this port bound for United States ports: Steamship *Milton*, for New Orleans, on January 8, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew; on the 11th instant, the British steamship *Ceylon*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no alteration in the personnel of the crew; on the 13th instant, the British steamship *Tintoretto*, with a cargo of coffee, 5 first-class and 10 steerage passengers for New York, no change in the personnel of the crew; on the 17th instant, the British steamship *Italian Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 3 first-class passengers, no change in the crew; on the same date, the British steamship *Rosetti*, for New Orleans, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew, and on the same date, the American barkentine *Josephine*, for Baltimore, coffee, no passengers, no change in crew.

Mortality at Rio de Janeiro.

Week ended January 14, 1906. Total deaths, 261, of which number 2 were caused by yellow fever, with 4 reported cases, but after observation none of the cases proved to be true yellow fever; 6 deaths were

caused by plague, with 7 new cases; none were caused by variola, although there were 4 new cases of this infection.

Week ended January 21, 1906. Total deaths, 271, from all causes. Of this number, 1 was caused by yellow fever, with 15 new cases reported, of which number but 7 proved to be true yellow fever; none were caused by plague, nor were there any cases reported; none were caused by variola, although of this disease 1 new case was reported. At the end of the week there were in the hospital of São Sebastião 8 cases of yellow fever, 8 cases of variola, 9 cases of plague, and 19 cases of suspicious disease under observation.

Week ended January 28, 1906. Total deaths, 282, of which number 3 were due to yellow fever, with 9 new cases reported, of which 1 was confirmed, the remainder being placed under observation; 1 was due to plague, with 2 new cases reported, and 1 was caused by variola, with a report of 8 new cases. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião 5 cases of yellow fever, 14 of variola, 4 of plague, with 19 suspicious cases of illness under observation.

CHINA.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Epidemic enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, January 24, as follows:

During the week ended January 20, 1906, 4 supplemental bills of health were issued to 4 steamships. There were inspected 4 vessels, 415 crew, 22 cabin and 57 steerage passengers. The cabin passengers inspected were bound direct to Manila per steamship *Shanmut*. The personal effects of 15 Chinese sailors shipped on the steamship *Hudson* at this port—14 bundles—were disinfected with sulphur dioxide 5 per cent for 24 hours. Two cases of illness, which proved to be non-quarantinable in nature, were investigated. Manifests were viséed for 80,168 pieces of freight.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows among foreigners 1 new case of smallpox, and among natives 1 death from smallpox.

Enteric fever is present in the community in practically epidemic form, and of a moderately severe type. There are also quite a number of cases of smallpox occurring, especially among the Chinese, but I am unable to give even approximately correct figures. The weather has been quite cold with a good deal of rain, which favors more or less the spread of the latter disease.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Consul Baehr reports, February 19, as follows:

Week ended February 17, 1906. Bills of health issued for 4 vessels bound for the United States, with 114 crew. No passengers.

The sanitary condition of these vessels was reported good; no sickness.

No quarantinable diseases reported at this port during the week.